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CONSTITUTION,

CHARTER, AND BY-LAWS,

AND

DOCUMENTS

RELATING TO THE

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION

FOR

THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND,

AT PHILADELPHIA.

PRINTED BY C. SHERMAN & CO., 19 ST. JAMES STREET.

1837.

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Committee on Admissions.

Mr. FRIEDLANDER'S OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

INSTRUCTION OF BLIND PERSONS.

Philadelphia, January, 7, 1833.

TO ROBERTS VAUX, JOHN VAUGHAN, ROBERT WALSH, ESQ'S.

Gentlemen,

Conformably to your desire, I shall endeavour to communicate to you a few cursory remarks upon the subject of an Institution for the Education of the Blind, and its essential advantages; and will hereafter give my views more fully.

That persons who are born blind, or those who have become so through misfortune at an early age, are susceptible of education, is sufficiently proved by experience; and, indeed, those who are endowed with natural talent, can, by proper instruction and assistance, attain an incredible proficiency. Experience for a long time past has induced the establishment of public and private institutions, in most parts of Europe, and also in the United States, which have excited a general interest, and are at this moment bright examples of humanity, well calculated to affect in the most pleasing manner the sensibility of the philanthropist.

The earliest records of history inform us of many remarkable blind persons, and almost every age has exhibited numerous instances of them, of whom permit me to quote a few in support of my position.

Hulderich Schoenberger, born at Weidu in 1601, became blind in his third year. He was very much neglected in his

youth; but when sent to school to pass away his tedious hours, he caught up very quickly what he heard, and unfolded his dispositions. He studied at the academy at Altdorf, became, at Leipsic, master of arts, and went afterwards to Holstein, where he taught with approbation, and some years later he gave lectures. He understood not only his native language, but also the French, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, and also the Arabic, in which he gave instruction. He wrote the Oriental languages by means of letters formed of wire, in which he likewise instructed. In mathematics, and natural and moral philosophy, his knowledge was extensive. He played upon different instruments, particularly on the organ, which he manufactured himself. At Koenigsburg, he held disputations about colours, and the rainbow, and explained the origin of the colours. He played very well at ninepins; shot right at a mark, when its place was pointed out to him by knocking.

Rolli, born at Rome in 1685, became blind in his fifth year; he acquired a great knowledge in medicine, and a high degree of proficiency in mathematics. He was also a poet, and wrote different kinds of poetry, among which the tragedy of Porsenna is in print.

The celebrated Saunderson, born at Thurleston, in the year 1682, became blind in his second year; by industry he acquired an extensive knowledge of the dead languages, particularly of the Latin. Besides music, in which he distinguished himself on the flute, mathematics was his favourite occupation, and he raised himself in it so high, that he drew the attention of his contemporaries. He enjoyed the friendship of Sir Isaac Newton, on whose works he gave lectures, and was nominated by a mandamus from George II. Doctor of Laws and Professor at the University of Cambridge. The Royal Society of London elected him one of their members, and after his death the University of Cambridge published his mathematical works. Saunderson was married and had a daughter who could see.

Griesinger, born at Worms, in the year 1638, became blind in his third year: he began to study in his nineteenth year,

learned eight languages, disputed with applause at Gena, where he became master of arts. In 1693 he was employed as a preacher at St. George's Hospital at Koenigsburg. Several of his disputations and one sermon are printed.

Gough became blind in his earliest year. He wrote different disputations on natural philosophy and chemistry, of which one was read before the Philosophical Society at Manchester.

Peter Hureng of Caen in Normandy, became blind in his ninth year, and could repair all kinds of watches. He knew the defects of the watches by feeling.

Theresa V. Paradies, born at Vienna, in 1759, became blind in the second year of her age. She was finely educated, and played on the piano in high perfection. She gave concerts at Paris, London and Berlin with great applause, and instructed herself in Vienna.

Poingon, born blind, was a pupil of the Paris Institution, and obtained in the year 1805 the premium in the mathematics (Lycée Charlemagne.)

Galliot also a pupil of the same Institution, is a splendid musician, particularly on the violin. Besides other objects of science, he is a very good printer. His wife, a very good musician too on the piano, has also been a pupil of the same establishment. They are the parents of a girl who can see, and has a great talent for music.

Geipels, a blind man in the paper mill at Plauen, is the inventor of a water-press, by which two men, by the help of water-power, in one minute and a half execute as much as six or eight men could do in five minutes. The paper prepared after his prescription by the water-press, becomes more firm, and receives the sizing better.

Joseph Kleinhars, born at Nauders, in Tyrol, became blind in his fourth year. He made crucifixes and holy figures of wood, in which all parts were in due proportion, and which expressed affliction, delight, and other affections of the mind. He made statues from less than a foot high to the common size of the human body, which would do honour to many

clear-sighted artists. He also carved in great perfection heads or busts of living persons, which he took off by feeling either from nature or from casts.

Jacob Braun was born in 1795, and became blind in the third year of his age. He was the first pupil with whom Director Klein at Vienna, made the first experiment to discover his power of receiving education, and upon which successful experiment was founded the Institution for the Blind at Vienna. Braun was profoundly instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, history and in geography, as in music. He could moreover perform many handiworks, such as making laces, baskets, &c. He also learned turner's and joiner's work. In both of these he succeeded so well, that he can execute very fine works, and is now himself a teacher in the same Institution. He purchases all the wood that he wants, knows good wood from bad by feeling, judges of its value and utility, and knows how to employ it in the most economical manner.

Many more instances might be added to show that blind persons, (even by their own unaided exertions) may acquire the knowledge of arts that render their existence at once useful and agreeable; this shows the importance of directing their efforts, towards shortening and facilitating their labours, by means of a suitable education, which will inspire them with courage and hope, rescue them from idleness, and make them not only useful, but often valuable members of society.

These views have been acknowledged by a number of judicious men, and successful experiments of the cultivation of the blind, (an inestimable blessing to this unfortunate race) have corresponded with them.

The noble philanthropist Hauy, established first in Paris, in the year 1784, an institution for the blind, and to this excellent example, all the existing institutions are much indebted. Their progress to a greater perfection was a security for its undisputed benefit. Boston offers us a nearer example. The existing institution there, which has made a very favourable beginning, has Mr. Tranchery, a blind person, for its principal teacher, who has received an excellent education in the Paris

Institution, and will no doubt fill his station with success. Beside him, there are several others, whom I knew in the Institution of Paris, who might be employed in a similar manner, which, by the increase of such institutions, will be requisite.

The exertions in the different states to form institutions for the blind, to give them an education conformable to their situation, is a striking proof that the want of them is every where felt, and that it will not only add honour to a state to adopt, as it were, those unfortunate and helpless beings, but a great benefit may arise therefrom, as it thereby creates so many more happy citizens, and removes numerous beggars, the sight of whom must be painful to every feeling heart.

The lately established institution in New York, held a short time since a public examination, which excited great interest, and there is no doubt that it will succeed.

The trial I have made here during a very short time with one blind boy, has, by its success, excited in you and many others the desire to establish a school for the blind in this city. I dare believe myself, conscientiously, equal to this undertaking, and under the patronage of benevolent persons, it would not be too hard a task for me to emulate the existing institutions.

My ideas for establishing such a one in Philadelphia, are the following: in the first place, there does not offer any where a better opportunity than in this place. According to Mr. Wills's testament, a house is building in Race street, which very probably will be finished the ensuing spring. This building has been destined by that charitable man for an Asylum for the Blind and Lame. Who does not hereby remember the fable of the blind and lame?

Heterogeneous as is this union of those two unfortunate classes, still the object of the philanthropic testator is praiseworthy, and that house in future might be of great service to us, as an auxiliary, although it cannot as a principal building, because the lame and the blind cannot be mixed together, consistently with the objects of the education of the latter, and it does not appear large enough to be divided into separate apart-

ments. But after that education shall be completed, the building may be used very advantageously for the benefit of the blind. In every institution of this kind, it is necessary to have a house adjoining the principal one, for the use of those pupils who are orphans or destitute, so that, when they leave the school, they may enter there, and pursue what they formerly learned, to gain a livelihood, and be kept in due order and under proper direction, and in this way Mr. Wills's building might be used.

Concerning this matter, I shall at some other time explain more at large the indispensable necessity of this establishment.

This, however, is a matter of secondary consideration, nevertheless, it is a fact which admits of no dispute, that blind persons, during the course of their education, must be entirely separated from all other influences.

The most certain, and the shortest way to attain our object, may be that of raising a subscription; much charity is bestowed upon the poor blind, how much better will it be to spend it for the benefit of an institution which will endeavour, and has the power to elevate such dependent people to the rank of useful men, and to make blind persons of rich or easy families, happy members of society.

Should we not be able to obtain the house in Race street, according to our desire, it will be necessary to rent a house well situated, if possible with a garden, under the management of a man and woman, who will, at the same time, have the care of the pupils. Furthermore, I should want an assistant, whom I will instruct in the beginning, in order to aid me in different objects of instruction, as I shall have so much to do with the direction of all and with the preparation of different things, by which I think to save in the beginning a great deal of expense.

This is most essential to remark, and what is requisite for our commencement. Afterwards, with perhaps eight or twelve pupils, I confidently assert, that in a very short time our undertaking must increase of itself, and I am sure, the state of Pennsylvania herself, (that contains five hundred and

three blind persons,) will bestow her attention upon this matter, which is really worthy of it; till then I place confidence in the humanity of the inhabitants of Philadelphia, for the common benefit, and hope they will help to erect and strengthen an institution by charitable contributions, which will promote the happiness and prosperity of those unfortunate beings who are deprived of the light of heaven, the greatest blessing of life, and which at a future time will be a noble monument of our age, and will secure the gratitude of after generations.

One thing I have yet to mention here, I mean the qualifications of pupils to be admitted. The requisite age I have already spoken of, is from seven to fourteen, but, with particular exceptions, older persons may be also admitted. Undoubtedly that age is the most desirable, and, according to the statement of the whole number of blind in Pennsylvania, it may be that about a tenth part number those years, consequently all the blind of the young generation of the state could be admitted, with certain qualifications, when the establishment shall be extended to about fifty pupils.

Occasionally I expect to explain to you every thing else worth knowing about these matters.

Finally, I add to you hereby my testimonials, by which you can know my former relations. Having been during three years as a teacher in the public institution for the blind in Baden, I am now here with the ardent desire, and, I trust, the capacity to be useful to unfortunate humanity.

Your most obedient,

J. R. Friedlander.

Recommendations.

I do hereby unsolicited and with pleasure testify, that Mr. J. R. Friedlander was two years and seven months in my house employed as a tutor. He gained in every respect my perfect satisfaction, and deserves an unlimited praise on account of his deportment and character, which were entirely faultless and honest. I should have kept him still longer in

my service, were it not his own wish to change his future destination. My hearty gratitude accompanies him on his voyage for his amiable treatment of my children, and the interest he always felt for them.

CHARLES EGON,
Prince of Furstenberg.

D'Onaueshingen, 6th May, 1828.

I with pleasure hereby testify, that the bearer of this, Mr. J. R. Friedlander, who devoted his studies in the year 1828, to the instruction of the blind in the institutions of Paris and London, and who officiated as my secretary, and was subsequently teacher in Bruchsal, at the asylum for the blind, has by his industry and knowledge, and by his deportment and his performance in his profession, as likewise on all other occasions, always won my especial satisfaction. I therefore consider it my duty to recommend him particularly to every person, and sincerely wish him many patrons and friends in his new undertaking in the United States.

WILLIAM,
Margrave of Baden.

Carlesruhe, 19th, Jan'y., 1832.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE ASSOCIATION FOR ESTABLISHING A SCHOOL FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND,

IN PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA.

At a meeting of a number of citizens, held at the Philosophical Hall, January 21st, 1833, to consider the propriety of establishing a school for the Blind,

P. S. Du Ponceau, Esq. was called to the chair, and John Vaughan appointed Secretary.

Mr. Roberts Vaux submitted the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were adopted:

Benevolent and learned individuals have of late years been successful, in devising and applying means for the intellectual instruction of blind persons, which, in addition to teaching them several of the more simple mechanical arts, greatly alleviates their physical privations, and elevates their moral condition. It is known that in Pennsylvania upwards of five hundred individuals labour under the affliction of loss of sight, and that a considerable number of them reside in Philadelphia. Of these, many no doubt would cheerfully pay for instruction, and those who are not of ability to do so, are entitled to assistance, so that all who are objects of sympathy and regard in this respect, may enjoy the valuable opportunity, for the cultivation of their minds.

With facts and considerations of this kind before us, it may be regarded as a happy circumstance, that J. R. Friedlander, well qualified to instruct the blind, has come to Pennsylvania, and is prepared to devote himself to this important and honourable service in our city. This estimable gentleman has

brought with him from Europe testimonials of his private worth, attested by several distinguished characters in his native land, and since his residence of a few weeks here, he has imparted several branches of knowledge to a blind youth, whose proficiency is highly interesting, and fully establishes the practical nature of the methods of the teacher.

In order therefore to ascertain whether J. R. Friedlander can be employed in the Wills Institution, or in what other way he can be engaged in this useful duty and occupation:

Resolved, That Peter S. Du Ponceau, Roberts Vaux, Joshua F. Fisher and John Vaughan be a committee with authority to transmit a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the Councils of the City of Philadelphia, and to confer with any members of those bodies who may be charged with the subject of securing the services of J. R. Friedlander.

Resolved, That should it be deemed inexpedient for the City to engage him under the Wills Legacy, then that the committee be requested to consider and digest a plan by which upon a small scale an association may be formed and an opportunity be afforded for the instruction of blind persons under his direction, to be supported by pay pupils and contributions of benevolent citizens for those who cannot defray the expense of tuition, &c.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the city papers, signed by the chairman and the Secretary.

PETER S. DU PONCEAU, *Chairman.*

JOHN VAUGHAN, *Secretary.*

At an adjourned meeting of the friends of this interesting object, held at the Philosophical Hall, February 21, 1833, PETER S. DU PONCEAU, Esq. in the chair, JOHN VAUGHAN, Secretary.

Mr. ROBERTS VAUX, from the committee appointed at the former meeting, submitted their report, which was accepted, viz.

The undersigned, appointed at a meeting of a number of citizens to establish a school for the blind, held on the 21st January, respectfully report—

That in conformity with the instructions given them, they transmitted a copy of the proceedings to the Councils of the city of Philadelphia, who referred them to the Committee charged with the care of the Wills Legacy. An interchange of opinion with those gentlemen, whilst they fully approved of, and were disposed to promote the object, led however to the conclusion, that the intention of the benevolent individual for whom the corporation is trustee, would not allow the application of his bequest for the instruction and care of the blind, according to the proposition offered. The declared purpose of the testator in appropriating his estate, being to erect and maintain a *hospital* for the blind and lame.

Failing in that quarter to accomplish the contemplated design, your committee have, in further compliance with the duties assigned them, prepared an essay of a constitution, which is herewith submitted.

They are of the opinion that a disposition exists among many of their fellow citizens, voluntarily to contribute the amount needful to warrant the formation of an institution for the intellectual cultivation of the blind, on a small scale, as an experiment. They trust that an early and efficient attention to this interesting work, in providing funds, &c. will enable the Association to secure the services of J. R. Friedlander as the Principal, without whom the plan will be entirely frustrated. This talented and estimable gentleman has remained several months in our city, anxious to devote his knowledge to this valuable pursuit, and if an engagement be not soon formed, he will feel himself at liberty to accept employment offered to him from various other quarters.

Impressed with these considerations, your committee earnestly recommend the immediate organization of an association on the principles suggested.

PETER S. DU PONCEAU,
JOHN VAUGHAN,
ROBERTS VAUX,
J. FRANCIS FISHER.

Philadelphia, Feb. 21st, 1833.

The essay of a Constitution mentioned in the Report of the Committee was read, as follows:

We, the subscribers, desirous of laying the foundation of an Institution for the instruction of blind persons, in intellectual knowledge and mechanical arts, associate for that purpose under the following

CONSTITUTION.

Art. 1.—Its title shall be, "The Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind." It shall be located in Philadelphia.

Art. 2.—The Institution shall be supported by donations; by legacies;* by such aid as the Legislature may be pleased to afford; by payments for the education of the children, by the parents, or others who may be willing to make them; by annual or by life subscriptions of the members.

Art. 3.—Any person may become a member who shall agree to this constitution, and pay in advance a sum not less than three dollars per annum; or in lieu thereof, a gross sum of not less than thirty dollars, which shall constitute him a member for life.

Art. 4. The officers of the Institution shall be a Patron, who shall be the Governor of the State, for the time being; a President, four Vice Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, a Consulting Physician, two Visiting Physicians, and a board of twelve Managers. The officers to be, ex officio, members of the board. There shall also be six Female Visiters, to be chosen by the managers; whose duties, as well as those of the officers, shall

**Form of a Legacy.*—I hereby give and bequeath unto The Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, located in Philadelphia, and their successors for ever (if real estate) all that, &c., (if personal) the sum of, &c.

be such as are implied by their titles, or pointed out by this constitution, or by the laws and by-laws which may hereafter be adopted. But the number of Vice Presidents may be increased by the by-laws as circumstances may require in extending the benefits of the Institution throughout the state.

Art. 5.—The board of Managers shall meet once at least in every month, when the President, or if absent, a Vice President in rotation, or if both absent, a Chairman appointed by the members shall preside, and shall have a casting vote, when the members are equally divided on any question. The managers are empowered to provide a building for the accommodation of the Institution; appoint the instructers and all other agents needful for carrying the plan into full effect; may make by-laws and such other regulations as may be necessary and are not inconsistent with this constitution, and in case of the death or resignation of any of the officers, may fill the vacancies to serve till the next annual election. They shall make a report to the Association at the annual meetings convened for that purpose, and for the election of officers, which shall take place on the first Monday in the month of March of each year after the present one.

Art. 6.—The Secretaries and Treasurer shall keep regular books of their transactions, and the last mentioned shall, at the annual meeting of the association (or oftener if required by the association or the managers,) furnish a statement of his accounts, which shall be previously examined by a committee of the managers to be appointed for that purpose.

Art. 7.—All by-laws made by the managers must be proposed in writing at one meeting, and adopted at a subsequent meeting, to become binding.

Art. 8.—A meeting of the Association may be called by the managers when demed necessary by them, or whenever they shall be required to call one by an application signed by twenty members.

Art. 9.—Amendments or additions to these articles may be made by this Association at the annual meeting, or at a public meeting of the Association, summoned by one month's pub-

lic notice of the intention to change the same, and such alterations must be adopted by two-thirds of the members present, there being at least twenty-one members present.

On motion, it was resolved, that Peter S. Du Ponceau, John Vaughan, Roberts Vaux, Edward Coleman, Nathan Dunn, John Miller, Jun., Thomas Astley, Dr. William Gibson, Dr. Caspar Morris, William Y. Birch, Alfred Elwyn, and J. Francis Fisher, be a committee to receive subscriptions and donations to the funds of the Institution.

Resolved, That the committee who prepared the report be authorized to call the contributors together to elect the officers of the Institution as soon as they deem the same advisable.

Ordered, That the proceedings of this meeting be published.

PETER S. DU PONCEAU, *Chairman.*

JOHN VAUGHAN, *Secretary.*

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

AN ACT

TO INCORPORATE AND ENDOW THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the members of "THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND," and all, who according to the Constitution and by-laws shall become members thereof, be, and they are hereby declared to be a body politic and corporate, by the same name and style, to have perpetual succession, and be capable to take, hold, and enjoy lands, tenements and hereditaments, to use a common seal, and to break, alter, or renew the same at pleasure: *Provided,* That the clear yearly value of the real and personal estate by them held, shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. The said Institution shall be governed by such Constitution, laws or by-laws as are now in existence, until the same be altered by the members thereof, in the manner provided for in the said Constitution; and that the said Institution shall have power to make, alter, or repeal their constitution or laws, in such manner as they shall deem expedient: *Provided,* That no law or by-law shall be valid which may be in opposition to the constitution and laws of the United States, or to the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 3. If an election of the officers of the Institution be not held at the time herein appointed, the corporation shall not for that cause be dissolved, but an election shall be held as soon after as may be, public notice thereof being given; and until such election, the officers in place shall continue to act:

and the officers now elected, viz. The Governor of the State, Patron—William White, D. D., President—Peter S. Du Ponceau, Roberts Vaux, William Y. Birch and Edward Coleman, Vice Presidents—John Vaughan, Treasurer—Joshua Francis Fisher, Corresponding Secretary—Jacob Snider, jun., Recording Secretary,—Philip Syng Physick, M. D., Consulting Physician—William Gibson, M. D. and Caspar Morris, M. D., Visiting Physicians—and Nathan Dunn, Joshua Lippincott, J. K. Mitchell, M. D. Richard Price, Alfred Elwyn, John A. Brown, Robert Maxwell, A. D. Bache, C. D. Meigs, M. D., B. W. Richards, John Miller, jun. and John U. Fraley, Managers, shall hold and exercise their respective offices until the Election in March next, and until others are chosen.

Sec. 4. To aid the funds of the said Institution, the Governor is hereby anthorised and required to draw his warrant on the State Treasurer, in favour of the President of said Institution, for the sum of ten thousand dollars immediately; and moreover, shall draw his warrant on the State Treasurer, in favour of the said President, for the further sum of one hundred and sixty dollars for every indigent pupil of this Commonwealth, taught in said school, one half to be paid at the expiration of the term of six months, and the remainder at the end of the year. *Provided*, That no one scholar shall be taught at the expense of the Commonwealth more than six years. *And provided also*, That the sum so to be drawn from the Treasury for such tuition, shall in no one year exceed the sum of nine thousand dollars.

Sec. 5. The fourth section of this act, so far as relates to the annuity from the Commonwealth, shall be and continue in force for the term of six years, from and after the first day of March next, and no longer, unless otherwise enacted.

Sec. 6. During the continuance of the said annual grant, it shall be the duty of the said Institution, to present annually, or when required, to the Legislature, on or before the first of February, a detailed report of the condition of the said Institution, and of the number of pupils therein, stating the number of indigent pupils and their places of residence; accompanied

by a statement of their receipts and expenditures during the preceding year.

Sec. 7. To aid the said Institution in erecting a suitable building, and in purchasing a lot, whereupon to erect the same, the Governor is hereby authorised and required to draw his warrant on the State Treasurer, for the sum of ten thousand dollars; *Provided*, the managers of the said Institution shall raise within two years from the present time, by private contribution, the sum of twenty thousand dollars. *And provided also*, That the managers shall certify to the Governor, that the amount of the said twenty thousand dollars shall have been subscribed as aforesaid, and actually paid, before he shall draw his warrant for the said ten thousand dollars.

WM. PATTERSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THO'S. RINGLAND,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—The twenty-seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty four.

GEO. WOLF.

Secretary's Office—*Harrisburg, Feb.* 1, 1834.

I hereby certify, that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original law, remaining on file and of record in said office.—

Witness my hand and seal of office,
JAMES TRIMBLE,
Deputy Sec'ry.

A SUPPLEMENT

TO THE ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE AND ENDOW THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor is hereby authorised and required to draw his warrant on the State Treasurer, in favour of the president of the Pennsylvania Institution for the instruction of the blind, for the sum of two hundred dollars for every indigent pupil of this Commonwealth taught in the school of said institution, the said sum to be paid according to the provisions of the fourth section of the act to which this is a supplement; and so much of the said section as relates to the semi-annual payments, be and is hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of the assessor or other officers employed in executing the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the enumeration of the taxable inhabitants and slaves within this Commonwealth," and the supplement thereto, at the same time to make out a separate list of the blind persons, if any resident in their respective townships, towns, wards or districts, distinguishing their sexes, colours, and as nearly as may be, their several ages; and it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the several counties to make returns thereof to the Governor, pursuant to the provisions of the second section of the act the title of which is recited in this section.

NER MIDDLESWARTH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOMAS S. CUNNINGHAM,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—the thirty-first day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

JOS. RITNER.

AN ACT

FOR THE RELIEF OF THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the lot of ground now owned and occupied by the Pennsylvania Institution for the instruction of the blind, with the buildings erected or to be erected thereon, situate on Sassafras street, near the corner of Schuylkill Third street, in the city of Philadelphia, shall be exempted from assessment for, and the payment of all county, corporation, and poor taxes, so long as the said lot and buildings shall remain the property of, and be occupied for the purposes of said institution.

SECTION 2. That the sum of ten thousand dollars, for the extinguishment of the debt incurred by the purchase of a lot and the erection of buildings for the accommodation of the blind, be, and the same is hereby granted to the Pennsylvania Institution for the instruction of the blind, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in such sums, and at such times as the managers may require.

LEWIS DEWART,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOMAS S. CUNNINGHAM,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The eleventh day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

JOS. RITNER.

STATE OF DELAWARE.

AN ACT

TO PROVIDE FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE INDIGENT BLIND OF THIS STATE.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met,* That to aid the funds of the Pennsylvania Institution, for the instruction of the blind, so far as may concern the instruction of the indigent blind of this State, in said institution, the Governor of this State be, and he is hereby authorised and required to draw his warrant on the trustee of the fund for establishing schools, in this state, in favour of the president of said institution, for such sum of money, for every indigent pupil of this State, taught in said school, as shall be annually paid by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the said principal for each indigent pupil of the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, taught in said institution, one half of said sum to be paid at the expiration of six months from the first day of July, and the remainder at the end of the year from the said date; to be applied by said institution, to and for the maintenance and instruction, in said institution, of such indigent blind pupil and pupils for whose benefit the said warrant shall be so drawn:— Provided, that no scholar shall be taught at the expense of the State for a period longer than five years; and provided also, that the sum so drawn from the said fund, for establishing schools in this State for such tuition shall in no one year exceed the sum of one thousand dollars.

SECT. 2. *And be it enacted,* That every warrant drawn as aforesaid, by the Governor on the trustee of the fund for establishing schools in the state of Delaware, shall specify the name and place of residence, to wit, the county of each indigent pupil of this State, taught in the said school, and for whose

benefit the said warrant shall be so drawn; and the said trustee of the fund for establishing schools shall distribute the amount of said warrant among the several counties of this State in proportion to the number of indigent pupils from such counties respectively, who shall be taught in said school, and for whose benefit the said warrant shall be drawn; and shall charge the same upon the income of the school fund, as by law apportioned among the several counties, so that each county shall pay the expense of educating its own indigent blind. At the next succeeding annual apportionment of the said income among the several counties and disticts, the said trustee shall first deduct from the share of each county the amount so charged to it for the instruction of its indigent blind, and apportion the balance among the several districts as by law is directed.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the three Associate Judges, of the State of Delaware, and their successors, be and they are hereby appointed trustees on the part of the State, to whom all applications shall be made for the admission of the blind children of this State into the said institution, and they shall recommend such of the applicants as they shall deem proper, to the Governor of this State, who, upon such recommendation, shall cause such pupils to be admitted into the said institution, upon the terms prescribed in the first section of this act: Provided that not more than two indigent pupils from each county shall be admitted at the same time into the said institution.

Sect. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That during the continuance of the said annual grant, it shall be the duty of the said institution to present annually, or when required, to the said trustees, on or before the first day of January, a detailed report of the condition of said institution and of the number of pupils from this State, therein stating the number of indigent pupils and their places of residence, accompanied by a statement of their receipts and expenditures during the preceding year, and the said trustees are hereby directed to make a report of the same to the Legislature of this State at their biennial session.

Passed at Dover, January 29, 1835.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

AN ACT

TO PROVIDE FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF INDIGENT BLIND PERSONS, INHABITANTS OF THIS STATE.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted, by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars, be appropriated annually out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to be applied, under the direction of the Governor, or person administering the government, for the instruction, or placing for instruction in some suitable or convenient institution established for that purpose, such indigent blind persons, inhabitants of this State, as may be duly recommended to him by the board of chosen freeholders of the county in which such indigent blind person may reside, stating that said blind person is in such indigent circumstances as to be unable from their own resources, or those of their parents, or guardians, to obtain instruction for themselves, and is of good natural capacity. *Provided always,* That each person so to be instructed shall have attained the age of seven years: *And provided also,* the amount per annum, for any one individual, shall not exceed the sum of two hundred dollars, nor the term of instruction five years: *Provided further,* That if the said sum of two thousand dollars, herein appropriated shall not be used or exhausted in any one year, then the balance may be applied to the purposes mentioned in this act in any subsequent year or years, in addition to the appropriation for such subsequent year or years.

SECT. 2. Provides that this act shall take effect from the first of April, eighteen hundred and thirty six.

BY-LAWS

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION

FOR THE

INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND,

ADOPTED OCTOBER 7, 1837.

I.—*Of the Board of Managers.*

They shall meet on the first Tuesday of every month, and five members shall be a quorum. Special meetings may be called, on the requisition of three members of the board, addressed to the secretary. The order of business at their meetings, after the chair is taken, and the meeting called to order, shall be as follows:

1. Reading the minutes of preceding meeting.
2. Unfinished business.
3. Reading reports of standing committees.
4. Reports of other committees.

II.—*Standing Committees.*

There shall be appointed annually by the board at the first meeting after their election four standing committees:

1. *A Committee of Admission and Discharge.*—To consist of three members, who shall be governed by the regulations appointed for those objects.

2. *Of Finance.*—To consist of three members, besides the treasurer, whose duty it shall be to inspect and certify the accounts of the treasurer as often as may be useful, and especially as required by the sixth article of the constitution. They shall have a general supervision over the fiscal affairs of the institution, and direct the investment of all moneys belonging thereto. They shall also have charge of all real estate belonging to the institution, and not occupied for the purposes thereof, with power to appoint an agent for the collection of the rents of such real estate and make rules for the renting and preservation thereof. The treasurer shall have the custody of evidences of stock, securities, and other invested property, and of the muniments of title to the real estate belonging to the institution, and the committee shall make such regulations for the security and safe keeping thereof as they shall think expedient. At the next stated meeting after their appointment, they shall lay before the board a statement of the income of the institution, designating the sources from whence derived, with a description and the probable value of the real estate, stocks, and and all other effects of the institution, so that the board may see at one view, the different kinds of property, their estimated value, as well as the probable annual receipts. And they shall at the same time present for consideration an estimate of the sums proper to be appropriated to the use of the several standing committees for the service of the current year.

3. *Of Instruction.*—To consist of five members, of whom two shall be a quorum. They shall meet at the institution at least twice in each month, and shall keep minutes of their proceedings. It shall be their duty to observe the methods of teaching and the course of studies, consult with the Principal thereon, and report at each monthly meeting of the board on the state of instruction and discipline.

The Principal shall submit to them for their approval, every change in the course or method of instruction, all new books studied or read by or to the pupils, and all improvements or alterations in the handicraft or musical departments; and shall consult with them in all cases of disorder in the school, or irregularities on the part of the pupils or subordinate teachers.

A majority of the committee shall be authorised to draw orders on the treasurer for any sums not exceeding the amount appropriated by the board of managers, for the purchase of all apparatus, books, instruments, machines, and materials for manufactures. Also for the salary of the principal and assistant teachers, and for any expenses incidental to instruction.

4. *On the House.*—To consist of five members, of whom two shall be a quorum. They shall meet at the institution at least once in two weeks, and shall keep minutes of their proceedings, which shall be submitted to the managers at each stated meeting. They shall see that the buildings and out-houses be kept in good order and preservation, and direct all improvements, additions or repairs necessary thereto, or to the furniture. They shall inspect the house, and see to the preservation of cleanliness, comfort, health, and economy in the establishment. They shall purchase the necessary supplies, examine all bills for the same, and a majority of the committee shall draw orders on the treasurer for their payment. They shall give orders in favour of the matron for her own salary, for wages of servants, and for her expenses in behalf of the institution, as well as for all bills for clothing, &c. not exceeding for any of these objects the amount which may be appropriated by the board of managers.

III.—*Of the President.*

The seal of the institution shall be confided to the president, and shall be affixed by him to such instruments as the board may direct.

IV.—*Of the Treasurer.*

The treasurer, in addition to the duties prescribed by the 6th article of the constitution and by the second section of these by-laws shall receive and keep all moneys belonging to the institution in bank, in an account as treasurer. He shall pay no moneys but upon a draft signed by the presiding officers, authorised by a regular meeting of the board of managers; or upon an order signed by a majority of some of the standing committees of the board.

V.—*Of the Corresponding Secretary.*

He shall conduct the official correspondence, keep a record of the letters which he may write, and a file of those he may receive.

VI.—*Of the Recording Secretary.*

He shall keep full and fair minutes of the proceedings of the managers, issue notices of all meetings, and furnish the chairmen of committees with information of their appointment and duties.

VII.—*Of the Attending Physicians.*

They shall visit the institution at least once in every month and as much oftener as the indisposition of any of the pupils may require; and make report quarterly or oftener if they shall deem it expedient.

VIII.—*Of Admission and Discharge.*

All pupils from without the state of Pennsylvania who may be admitted into the institution, shall pay such sum per annum, half yearly in advance, as shall be agreed upon by the board of managers. When pupils from this state are admitted, the parents, guardians, or friends, as the case may be, who are of ability, shall pay such sum per annum, half yearly in advance, as shall be agreed upon by the board of managers.

Each pupil shall, on admission, be provided by his parents or guardians, with sufficient changes of comfortable clothing, with the name of the owner marked on each article: the clothing must be renewed by the parents or guardians when required.

The ages of instruction shall be from seven to sixteen years inclusive, or at the discretion of the board.

Pupils who misbehave, after due admonition, shall be discharged.

IX.—*Of the Principal.*

He shall conduct the institution, with such assistants as may from time to time be deemed needful, under the appointment

of the managers; and his and the assistants' compensation shall be fixed by the board. He shall assiduously promote the religious, moral, and intellectual education of his pupils; and by precept and example, aid in the support of good order throughout the household.

He shall keep an account of the articles fabricated, and of the sales of the same, and pay over the proceeds arising from such sales and all other moneys received for the institution, to the Treasurer, quarterly or oftener.

He shall direct a private examination of the pupils, at least once in each month, at which any of the managers may be present.

A register is to be kept by him, in the institution, of the name, age, parents or friends, and residence of each pupil, with a history, as far as possible, of the causes and duration of their blindness.

He shall prepare an annual report of the institution, to be presented to the board at their regular meeting in January of each year.

X.—*Of the Matron.*

She shall administer the domestic affairs of the institution and diligently promote the health and well being of the pupils. She shall hold her situation during the pleasure of the managers, and receive a compensation for her services, to be fixed by the Board.

XI.—*Of the Ladies' Committee.*

They shall be nominated by the board with the committees for the year. They shall visit the institution, and advise with

the matron on its domestic affairs, and extend towards the pupils such kind notice and advice as they may deem proper.

XII.—*Of the Funds.*

The current expenditures of the Institution shall be limited to the amount of its annual income; and no stock or other property belonging to it shall be alienated or encumbered unless in pursuance of a special resolution of the Board.

XIII.—*Alterations of the By-Laws.*

Any motion for the alteration of these by-laws shall lie on the table for one month.

STATEMENT

Of the number of blind persons in the State of Pennsylvania: from the United States Census of 1830, *in the following counties, viz.*

	Persons.		Persons.
Adams,	7	Brought up,	238
Allegheny,	21	Lehigh,	3
Armstrong,	10	Luzerne,	8
Beaver,	8	Lycoming,	3
Bedford,	8	Lebanon,	9
Berks,	24	Mercer,	16
Butler,	3	Mifflin,	7
Bradford,	3	M'Kean,	1
Bucks,	8	Montgomery,	14
Cambria,	3	Northampton,	13
Centre,	2	Northumberland,	4
Chester,	27	Philadelphia city,	25
Clearfield,	2	Do. county,	32
Columbia,	10	Perry,	2
Crawford,	1	Potter,	1
Cumberland,	3	Schuylkill,	5
Delaware,	6	Susquehanna,	6
Dauphin,	14	Somerset,	9
Erie,	5	Tioga,	3
Franklin,	9	Union,	8
Fayette,	23	Venango,	2
Greene,	12	Washington,	19
Huntingdon,	6	Warren,	3
Indiana,	2	Westmoreland,	15
Jefferson,	1	Wayne,	1
Lancaster,	20	York,	28
Carried up	238		475
		Coloured persons,	28
		Total,	503

From inquiries made in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, there is reason to believe, that the number is considerably greater than stated in the Census.

Pamphlet Binders

This is No. 1526

also carried in stock
in the following sizes

	HIGH	WIDE	THICKNESS
1525	9 inches	6 inches	½ inch
1526	9¾ "	7⅛ "	½ "
1527	10½ "	7⅜ "	"
1530	12 "	9⅛ "	"

Other sizes made to order

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